## In the Claims

- 1. (original) A composition comprising
- A) a thermoplastic polymer and
- B1) a triblock-copolymer of the formula B-C-B; or
- B2) a graft copolymer wherein a polymer block B is grafted onto a polymer C to form a comb copolymer of idealized formula C-B(n) wherein n is greater than 2; wherein

the polymer block B is compatible to the thermoplastic polymer A); and the polymer block C has a glass transition temperature of at least 20° K below the glass transition temperature of the thermoplastic polymer A); and the average molecular weight M<sub>w</sub> of the triblock-copolymer B1) or grafted comb copolymer B2) is below 50 000.

- **2.** (currently amended) A composition according to claim 1 wherein the thermoplastic polymer A is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, polyvinylchloride, polyphenyleneoxide, polyvinylacetate, polyamide and polyester.
- **3.** (currently amended) A composition according to claim 1 wherein the block polymer C is selected from the group consisting of poly-n-butylacrylate, polyisoprene, polybutadiene, polyethylacrylate[[,]] and polysiloxane.
- **4. (original)** A composition according to claim 1 wherein the polymer block B is selected from the group consisting of polyisoprene, polybutadiene, polystyrene polymethacrylate and polyacrylate.
- 5. (original) A composition according to claim 1 wherein
   the thermoplastic polymer A and the triblock-copolymer B-C-B are
   polystyrene polystyrene polystyrene,
   polystyrene-polyisoprene-polystyrene,

polystyrene
polystyrene
polystyrene
polyethylene
polypropylene
polymethylmethacrylate
polyamide
polyester
polyvinylchloride
polyvinylchloride
polyphenyleneoxide
polyvinylacetate

polystyrene-polybutadiene-polystyrene,
polystyrene-polysiloxane-polystyrene,
polystyrene-polyethylacrylate-polystyrene,
polyisoprene-polysiloxane-polyisoprene,
polyisoprene-polysiloxane-polyisoprene,
polymethylacrylate-polysiloxane-polymethylacrylate,
polyethylacrylate-polysiloxane-polyethylacrylate,
polyethylacrylate-polysiloxane-polyethylacrylate,
polyethylacrylate-polysiloxane-polyethylacrylate,
poly-n-butylacrylate-polysiloxane-poly-n-butylacrylate,
polystyrene-polysiloxane-polystyrene or
polymethylacrylate-polysiloxane-polymethylacrylate.

- **6. (original)** A composition according to claim **1** wherein the glass transition temperature of the polymer block C is 50° K below the glass transition temperature of the thermoplastic polymer A.
- **7.** (original) A composition according to claim 1 wherein the average molecular weight  $M_w$  of the triblock-copolymer or graft-copolymer is below 30000.
- **8.** (original) A composition according to claim 1 wherein the polymer block C is a polysiloxane.
- **9.** (currently amended) A composition according to claim 1 wherein the triblock-copolymer or graft graft[[-]]\_copolymer is present in an amount of from 0.1 to 10 % by weight, based on the weight of the thermoplastic polymer A).
- **10.** (currently amended) A process for the preparation of a triblock-copolymer or-graft graft[[-]] copolymer via controlled free radical polymerization comprising the steps of

a) reacting a polysiloxane, in the presence of a functional alkoxyamine of formula (I)

b) reacting the resulting alkoxyamine terminated polysiloxane with an ethylenically unsaturated monomer at a temperature between 60 and 160° C, wherein

X represents a group having at least one carbon atom and is such that the free radical

n is a number from 0-18;

R and R' are independently tertiary bound C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>28</sub>alkyl groups which are unsubstituted or substituted by one or more electron withdrawing groups or by phenyl; or

R and R' together form a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic ring which is substituted at least by 4 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl groups and which may be interrupted by a further nitrogen or oxygen atom.

11. (original) A process according to claim 10 wherein the functional alkoxyamine is of formula (II)

$$R_2$$
  $R_1$   $R_6$   $R_6$ 

wherein

Y is a direct bond, O, NH, C(O)O or S;

n is a a number from 0-18.

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently of each other C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl;

 $R_{6}'$  is hydrogen and  $R_{6}$  is H,  $OR_{10}$ ,  $NR_{10}R_{11}$ ,  $-O-C(O)-R_{10}$  or  $NR_{11}-C(O)-R_{10}$ ;

 $R_{10}$  and  $R_{11}$  independently are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkinyl or  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl which is substituted by at least one hydroxy group or, if  $R_6$  is  $NR_{10}R_{11}$ , taken together, form a  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ alkylene bridge or a  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ -alkylene bridge interrupted by at least one O atom; or

R<sub>6</sub> and R'<sub>6</sub> together are both hydrogen, a group =O or =N-O-R<sub>20</sub> wherein

 $R_{20}$  is H, straight or branched  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl or  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$ alkinyl, which may be unsubstituted or substitued, by one or more OH,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, carboxy,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxycarbonyl;

C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl or C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkenyl;

phenyl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl or naphthyl which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, halogen, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, carboxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxycarbonyl;

-C(O)-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>36</sub>alkyl, or an acyl moiety of a  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated carboxylic acid having 3 to 5 carbon atoms or of an aromatic carboxylic acid having 7 to 15 carbon atoms;

 $-SO_3^-Q^+$ ,  $-PO(O^-Q^+)_2$ ,  $-P(O)(OR_2)_2$ ,  $-SO_2^-R_2$ ,  $-CO-NH-R_2$ ,  $-CONH_2$ ,  $COOR_2$ , or  $Si(Me)_3$ , wherein  $Q^+$  is  $H^+$ , ammnonium or an alkali metal cation; or

 $R_6$  and  $R_6$ ' are independently -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, -O-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkenyl, -O-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkinyl, -O-C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl, -O-phenyl, -O-naphthyl, -O-C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>phenylalkyl; or

 $R_6$  and  $R'_6$  together form one of the bivalent groups -O-C( $R_{21}$ )( $R_{22}$ )-CH( $R_{23}$ )-O-, -O-CH( $R_{21}$ )-CH<sub>22</sub>-C( $R_{22}$ )( $R_{23}$ )-O-, -O-CH( $R_{22}$ )-CH( $R_{23}$ )-O-, -O-O-phenylene-O-, -O-1,2-cyclohexyliden-O-,

 $R_{21}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl, COOH, COO- $(C_1$ - $C_{12}$ )alkyl or  $CH_2OR_{24}$ ;  $R_{22}$  and  $R_{23}$  are independently hydrogen, methyl ethyl, COOH or COO- $(C_1$ - $C_{12}$ )alkyl; and  $R_{24}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl, benzyl, or a monovalent acyl residue derived from an aliphatic,

cycloaliphatic or aromatic monocarboxylic acid having up to 18 carbon atoms.

**12.** (currently amended) A triblock-copolymer or graft[[-]]\_copolymer obtained via a controlled free radical polymerization process according to claim **10**.

## 13. (currently amended) A composition according to claim 1 comprising

A) a thermoplastic polymer and

B1) a triblock-copolymer of the formula B-C-B; or

B2) a graft copolymer wherein a polymer block B is grafted onto a polymer C to form a comb copolymer of idealized formula C-B(n) wherein n is greater than 2; wherein

the polymer block B is compatible to the thermoplastic polymer A); and

the polymer block C has a glass transition temperature of at least 20° K below the glass transition temperature of the thermoplastic polymer A);

and the average molecular weight M<sub>w</sub> of the triblock-copolymer B1) or grafted comb copolymer B2) is below 50 000,

wherein the triblock-copolymer or graft[[-]]\_copolymer is prepared via controlled free radical polymerization according to claim 109.

**14.** (currently amended) Use of a triblock-copolymer or graft graft-copolymer prepared according to claim 1 as additive A process for enhancing the melt flow of a thermoplastic polymer[[s]] during processing, which process comprises

adding a triblock-copolymer or graft copolymer according to claim 1 to a thermoplastic polymer and processing the polymer.

15. (original) A compound of formula IIa

## wherein

 $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are independently of each other  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

 $R'_{6}$  is hydrogen and  $R_{6}$  is H,  $OR_{10}$ ,  $NR_{10}R_{11}$ , -O-C(O)- $R_{10}$  or  $NR_{11}$ -C(O)- $R_{10}$ ;

 $R_{10}$  and  $R_{11}$  independently are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkinyl or  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl which is substituted by at least one hydroxy group or, if  $R_6$  is  $NR_{10}R_{11}$ , taken together, form a  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ alkylene bridge or a  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ -alkylene bridge interrupted by at least one O atom; or

R<sub>6</sub> and R'<sub>6</sub> together are both hydrogen, a group =O or =N-O-R<sub>20</sub> wherein

R<sub>20</sub> is H, straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkenyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkinyl, which may be unsubstituted or substitued, by one or more OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, carboxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxycarbonyl;

C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl or C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkenyl;

phenyl,  $C_7$ - $C_9$ phenylalkyl or naphthyl which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl, halogen, OH,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, carboxy,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxycarbonyl;

-C(O)-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>36</sub>alkyl, or an acyl moiety of a  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated carboxylic acid having 3 to 5 carbon atoms or of an aromatic carboxylic acid having 7 to 15 carbon atoms;

 $-SO_3^-Q^+$ ,  $-PO(O^-Q^+)_2$ ,  $-P(O)(OR_2)_2$ ,  $-SO_2^-R_2$ ,  $-CO-NH-R_2$ ,  $-CONH_2$ ,  $COOR_2$ , or  $Si(Me)_3$ , wherein  $Q^+$  is  $H^+$ , ammnonium or an alkali metal cation; or

R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>6</sub>' are independently -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, -O-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkenyl, -O-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkinyl, -O-C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl,

-O-phenyl, -O-naphthyl, -O-C7-C9phenylalkyl; or

 $R_6$  and  $R'_6$  together form one of the bivalent groups -O-C( $R_{21}$ )( $R_{22}$ )-CH( $R_{23}$ )-O-, -O-CH( $R_{21}$ )-CH<sub>22</sub>-C( $R_{22}$ )( $R_{23}$ )-O-, -O-CH( $R_{22}$ )-CH<sub>2</sub>-C( $R_{21}$ )( $R_{23}$ )-O-, -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-C( $R_{21}$ )( $R_{22}$ )-CH( $R_{23}$ )-O-, -O-o-phenylene-O-, -O-1,2-cyclohexyliden-O-,

 $R_{21}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl, COOH, COO- $(C_1$ - $C_{12})$ alkyl or  $CH_2OR_{24}$ ;  $R_{22}$  and  $R_{23}$  are independently hydrogen, methyl ethyl, COOH or COO- $(C_1$ - $C_{12})$ alkyl;  $R_{24}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl, benzyl, or a monovalent acyl residue derived from an aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic monocarboxylic acid having up to 18 carbon atoms; and  $R_7$  and  $R_8$  are independently hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl.